GERMANY STAKES WHOLE RESOURCES IN GIANT GAMBLE

Doubles or Quits Is Play of General Staff in Present Drive

INFANTRY COMES INTO OWN

Cavalry Also Reinstated in Open Warfare That Follows First Hun Plunge

NEW TACTICS BY BOTH SIDES

Attempt to Separate Allies Only Welds Them Together More Firmly Than Ever

[Here for the first time is a popular account of the entire first phase of the German offensive which has already developed into the biggest battle in history. It is bused on the most authoritative and in portial information to be had.—Editor.]

Doubles or quits—that, as the onlookers of the world see it, is the play
being made this spring by the giant
gamblers of the German Imperial Staff.
It is a play familiar enough to all
soldiors who have shared in or watched
the dizzying games that are quite likely
to follow on the heels of payday. They
have all watched the tactics of some
player who has made considerable inroads on the other fellows' piles, but
who, for pressing reasons of his own,
is anxious to get out of the game, so
anxious that he is willing to stake
everything on a single throw.
Doubles or quits. There is the meaning of the offensive that, on March 21
a little after midnight, launched a battale, which, in length of line and in
numbers engaged, has developed into
the greatest batte the world has ever
known.
It will be a long time before history

known.

It will be a long time before history can weed out the mass of claims and counter-claims, and set down the actual figures of this battle. By April 13, according to Sir Douglas Haig's clarion call to his troops, the Germans had already thrown 106 divisions into the fight and that means, roughly, 1,500,000 men. They are credited with 200 divisions on the Western front and the Alles have professed to have something near numerical equality.

ALL BUT THE KISS



These two pictures show Major Theodore Roseveit, Jr., engaged in his distinguished father's favorite pastime of pinning something on somebody. In this case the major isn't pinning seint tillant epithets on the lieutenant and the sergeant; he is decorating them with the Croix de Guerre as a reward for their being "red blooded men," "men of my type," "exponents of stalwart Americanism" and noither "pinssylooters" nor "mollycoddles." The lieutenant and sergeant look pleased, and well they might. So does the major; they're in his command. These two pictures show Major Theo

sities of those first few days, you can best guess from the fact that these cuvalry divisions, when they were finally ordered back, could be allowed only a brief rest before being returned to the line further to the left.

Of heavy artillery, there was none worth mentioning in that first fortnight, for so swift and so tunultous was the shift of the line that neither side had time to bring theirs into play. Trench mortars played some part and field pieces, and there is one stirring chapter to be written some day about the French division whose men hitched themselves to their field pieces and dragged them for a distance of four kilometers, then returned and hitched themselves to the caissons in order to bring up the shells. aissons in order to bring up the shells

figures of this battle. By April 13, ac cording to Sir Douglas Haig's clarion call to his troops, the Germans had already thrown 106 divisions into the fight and that means, roughly, 1,500,000 men. They are credited with 200 divisions on the Western front and the Alles have professed to have something near numerical equality.

German Guess at Allied Strength According to estimates openly made in the German press, the Allied special reserves number 60 divisions. 35 of them French and 15 of them English. These reserves which, some weeks ago, were placed at the disposition of General Foch and the Versailles Council, constitute the mysterious letter X in the German problem. What part, if any, of these reserves have already been thrown into the present battle? There is the factor about which the Germans know least and worry most.

Although the Battle of 1913—It has already spread too far to be known any longer as the Battle of Picardy—reached the end of its first phase with the check of the assault on Amienson April 4, it is too early, however, to point out some of the respects in which that first that Great and weapon of offensive to a mere the deficial mechanism at the hammer end, already spread too far to be known any longer as the Battle of Picardy—reached the end of its first phase with the check of the assault on Amienson April 4, it is too early, however, to point out some of the respects in which that first phase differed from any battle fought on the Western front since the first days of the war.

The greater part of that first phase was open warfare, mobile warfare such as the commanders and the troops in

days of the battle. That battle in its first phase, then, differed markedly from the battles of the last three years of which Verdun is the type. But in no respect did it differ more markedly than in the manner of its beginning.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS -IN "CAREY'S CHICKENS"

The commander of the American bridge and railway engineers to whom chance brought the opportunity to pitch in and help the British resist the first conslaught of the great drive in Pieardy has received this letter from General Pershing:

"The Commander-in-Chief has noted with great satisfaction the fine conduct of the officers and men of your regiment during the recent German offensive as testified to by the British army and corps commanders."

That testimony adds some details to the scorn which in the columns of this newspaper last week, related the story of those engineers who threw down their tools and caught up their rifles in the first storning days of the smooth present battle. We know now that American engineers had their part in the immortal army which General Carey improvised from everywhere, and which will go down in history as "Carey's Chickens." Orderlies, cooks and many another unpracticed man had his chance at the real thing in the ranks of "Carey's Chickens" and American en-

GODSPEED TO A.E.F.

Appreciation to Mr. Baker's Letter

netter addressed to the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces in France:

"After a thorough inspection of the American Expeditionary Forces, 1 am returning to the United States, with fresh enthusiasm, to speed the transportation of the remainder of the great Army of which you are the vanguard. What I have seen here gives the comfortable assurance that plans for the effectiveness of our fishting forces and for the comfort and welfare of the men have been brondly made and vigorously executed. Our schools and systems of instruction are adding to the general soldier training the specialized knowledge which developed among our French and British associates during the four years of heroic action which they have displayed from the beginning of the war "Fortunately, the relations between our soldiers and those of the British and French are uniformly cordial and happy, and the welcome of the civil population of France has been met by our soldiers with chiralrous appreciation and return." "We are building a great Army to vinciteate a great cause, and the spiril which you are showing, the courage, the resourcefulness and the zeal for the performance of duty both as soldiers and smen is not only promising of military success, but it is worthy of the traditions of America and of the Allied Armies with which we are associated. Press on!"

The New York State legislature has dejourned after successfully avoiding after successivity auditions after successivity and that might make campaign that mig

Armies with which we are associated. Press on!"
The letter has been given out as a general order, which will be read to each company and separate detachment at the first assembly after its receipt. To it the Commander-in-Chief. A. B. F. adds the following commendation:
"In adding his own high appreciation of the splendid spirit of our Army, the Commander-in-Chief wishes to impress upon officers and ren of all ranks a keen sense of the serious obligations which rest upon them, while at the same time giving them reesh assurance of his complete confidence in their loyalty, their courage, and their sincere devotion to duty."

they had known since the bitterness of Verdun.
What had the Germans accomplished? They had retaken a stretch of French soil corresponding roughly to the stretch they yielded up by their own retirement last Spring. They had indicted heavy losses and, in the processes, ruffered losses still heavier. They had not separated the French and British armies. Rather had they welded them more firmly together, for, under the shock of the assault, the Allied forces were fused under a single command, as diverse elements in a chemical jar can be instantaneously synthesized by an electric current. Thus ended the lack of Allied unity-on which the Kaiser had openly gloated and counted for success.

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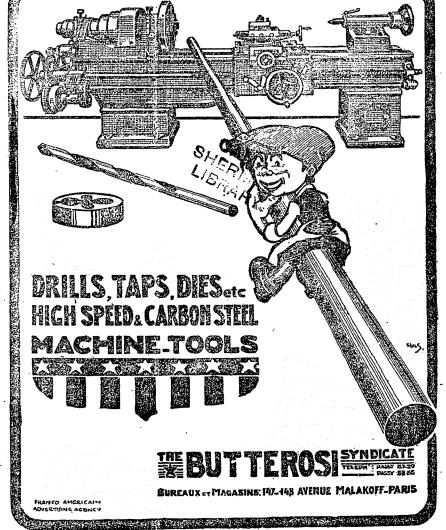
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TWO MOTHERS' SONS

This morning, when the postman stopped to make his morning call, He left a bunch of papers, but no letters came at all, And a woman's heart was heavy as she hurried up the stairs (For there is where she always went when troubled with her cares), And her soul was filled with anguish as she took a little cry, For she thought she'd get a letter ere another day passed by. Through the day she worked in silence, there was sadness in her glance, For a mother had no letter from her boy in France.

This morning, when the postman stopped to make another call, He left a soldier's letter that was welcome most of all; And a woman's fingers trembled as she tore the envelope. To seen the lines which held so much of cheer and love and hope; And sunshine all that day was stamped upon her loving face, As she swept and cleansed with vigor all around the place. And the dirt that lurked in corners didn't have a fighting chance, For a mother had a letter from her boy in France!

Pet. PHIL LEWIS,
M. D., in the "Beaumont Buil."

this theater of the war had not known since the early free-for-ail days of the Marne and the Yser, open warfare in which hand grenades were forgotten and heavy artillery left behind, in which cavalry and infantry once more came into their own, in which, above all else, the good, old-fashined rifle came into its own. Toward the end of the phase the lines began to stabilize, the troops to burrow in, the heavy guns to arrive.

That battle in its first phase, then, differed markedly from the battles of the last three years of which verdun is the tyme. But in no respect did it different the tyme.

For a time, however, its was mobile warfare in which troops swept across country at lightning speed compared with the advances in trench warfare which could almost be measured by inches. How rapid was the movement can best be judged from the experience of one unit of French cavalry which and the property which can be the property which is a superscript of the property which can be superscript or the property which can be superscript or the property which can be superscript or the property of the property which can be superscript.

of one unit of French cavalry which was sent forward to help close the sap that had been made in the line.

That unit received its warning on the night of March 21 and by the next night they were near the front. Their orders were to advance rapidly to the banks of the Crozat Canal, the waterway that connects the Somme with the Oise, and there take up positions as reinforcements behind the British line. But though their advance sections had reached that point during the night of March 22, the morning light showed no British there at all. The French troops found themselves face to face with other troops, but the other troops were German.

Bronch Penneh resignorements were derived that the section of the control of the properties of the control of the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the control of the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and control of the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the course he was not the familiar mustard ass which disables men for a time and the mean the course he was not the familiar mustard and the course he was not the familiar mustard and the course he was a course h

Back to Mobile Warfare

troops, but the other troops are a seman.

These French reinforcements were cavalrymen who had ridden, horses and all in auto trucks as far us the trucks would go and then made the rest of the distance on horseback. For the horse, too, came into his own once more when open warfare was revived on the plains of Picardy. They were French cavalryment to whom fell the honor of stopping the Germans on the heights north of the Oise.

the Oise.

They fought dismounted, it is true, but they could not have reached their positions in time without their horses. Once there, they fought against repeated attacks made by troops that outnumbered them three or four to one, fought for four days without anything to eat, without anything to drink, without revitailment of any kind except in ammunition. Flow stern were the necession.

with as soon as possible by special troops who should bring up the rear with flame-throwers and hand grenades. The infantry was merely to advance and keep on advancing. They were to

the maximum and open fire, shooting

have worked.

Of what happened over the whole attlefield in the fortnight that followed, of the battle in perspective, only the roughest sketch can be given here.

Where Germany Hit Hardest

mane' employed new and peculiar tacties and painstaking preparations to with draw the troops that were to participate and rehearse them in those factics on a dummy battlefold far behind their lines. Furthermore, every officer down to the lowest-grade non-com had his specific instructions and his folded map, with the course he was to follow every day indicated thereon.

The New Tactics

The new tactics were characterized by an unprecedented concentration of guns and a bombardment designed nos omit to destroy men. The poison gas used in great quantities was not the fauilitar mustard gas which disables men for a time and there are no traces left in the air to hamper the attacking troops when they themselves reach the territory drenched by its fumes. It should be added that this gas was no new thing to the Allies and there are no traces left in the air to hamper the attacking troops when they themselves reach the territory drenched by its fumes. It should be added that this gas was no new thing to the Allies and there are no traces left in the air to hamper the attacking troops when they themselves reach the territory drenched by its fumes. It should be added that this gas was no new thing to the Allies and for a the air to hand the gradest proved an perfect protection against it.

The preliminary bombardment, which began shortly before one o'clock on the morning of March 21, lasted until shortly before eight. Then the German advance had been halted. The cap had been closed. Into it the Fronch had there was a tremendous their forces in Italy.

It had been the scheme of the bombardment to devastate and empty the British network of communicating trenches; it was the initantry's role to cross those trenches and do battle with the local reserves. They were not to be burdened with artillery nor to bother with in line miles of that city, but which in the lifety and which in the lifety at the lifety

hand grenades. They might rely to som slight extent on trench mortars, but for the most part, they were to use the rifle and the machine gun, . They were to ignore any isolated centers of resistance which the receding British might leave in their wake, for these would be dealt

move ahead in wave after wave after wave. The first line was to drop in its tracks at a designated distance, push up the rifle and machine gun sights to the maximum and open fire, shooting blindly and without pause. The second line was to pass through the first, drop in its tracks a little way ahead and duplicate the tactics. The third wave was to pass through the first and second and follow suit. It was hoped that, however heavy the cost to the attacking infantry, the British local reserves, which might be expected to be proparing to either the battle, would be caught somewhere in this indiscriminate barrage and be riddled with bullets.

That was the German plan—to empty the first British trenches with poison gas and to riddle the British local reserves with a blind, indiscriminate, built let barrage. That was the plan and, in cortain parts of the line, it seems to have worked.

Of what handened over the whole

Where Germany Hit Hardest

The Germans throw the greatest force of their attack against the British line at a point just north of its juncture with the French, and the British line, as their own communique admitted was broken. You must not think of that break as a collapse of a dam, with the Germans pouring through, but rather as the opening of a door, 30 kilometers, whice with its hince at Arras and its offer odge at Chauny. Once agar, theirs was the vista of the path along the Oise Valley to Paris. The pressure was applied, the door began to swing and the Germans shoved hard, it was the French task to close that doer or, at least, to harricade past all hope of passage the opening that had been made.

Iffistory will tell some day just why that door opened. While the Third Army under General Gough cave way. He has since been recalled. But history will tell how he had only 13 divisions with which to oppose the 20 and later the 40 which ton Hutter hirded against them. In men he was ultimately outnumbered nearly four to one and in guns nearly two to one. History will remind the reader that the support frenches of General Gough's second position had not yet been completed when the battle started and that the army thus thrown suddenly on the defensive had known nothing but offensive warfare for more than three years—the three years that ran from the second battle of Ypres in the spring of 1915.

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